

# The Goodland Republic.

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GOODLAND, KANSAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25.

\$1.50 PER YEAR.

**E. E. Burwell, M.D.**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.  
OFFICE FIRST DOOR SOUTH OF THE  
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Calls in city or country promptly at-  
tended.

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GOODLAND, KANSAS.  
Will practice before the District and  
inferior courts of the state.  
Special attention given  
to land practice.

**NEW SHOE SHOP.**  
S. McCollough, - - Proprietor.

Having established ourselves at  
the old Webb stand we are pre-  
pared to do all kinds of mending  
of boots and shoes and will make

**) Boots & Shoes (**

in the best of style for our custom-  
ers at reasonable rates. Give us  
a call.

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Office on east side Boulevard street south  
Special attention given to all business before  
the U. S. Land Office.

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**BOOTS and SHOES.**  
Repairing a Specialty—Wax thread and  
Leather for sale.—1 Door south of  
Warren's Tailor Shop.

**WHAT  
DO  
YOU  
WANT?**

If You are an Advertiser, You  
want to put Your advertising in  
the paper that will do You the  
most good. You should try **THE  
REPUBLIC**; It is the best.

If You are in need of JOB WORK  
**THE REPUBLIC** is the place to have  
it done; try it!

If You want a newspaper You  
should take **THE REPUBLIC**; It will  
give You all the news.

If You want the Earth we can-  
not give it to You; But a glance  
through our advertising Columns  
might show You who could, or at  
least a portion of it.

**J. H. Stewart, Prop.** **The Republic.**  
GOODLAND, - - - KANSAS.

**PATENTS**  
Invents, and Trade Marks obtained, and  
all Patent business conducted for  
MODERATE FEES.  
OUR OFFICE IN OPPOSITE U. S.  
PATENT OFFICE. We have no sub-  
agents, all business direct, hence can  
transact Patent business in less time and  
at LESS COST than those remote from  
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A book, "How to Obtain Patents,"  
with references to actual clients in your  
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dress:  
**C. A. SNOW & CO.,**  
Opposite Patent Office,  
Washington D.C.

## PLUMB DEAD

Kansas' Illustrious Statesman  
Dies of Apoplexy at Wash-  
ington, D. C., Sunday,  
December 20.

The Most Heartfelt Sympathy Expressed  
By All, Irrespective of Party,  
For the Loss to Kansas and  
the Nation.

### ONE OF KANSAS' MOST HONORED CITIZENS

Overwork Supposed to Be the Cause of  
His Sudden Demise—A Brief His-  
torical Sketch of His Life—A  
Physician's Opinion.

Senator Preston B. Plumb died at his  
rooms on Fourteenth street, Washing-  
ton, D. C., Sunday, December 20, at  
11:50 a. m., of apoplexy. He was at  
an entertainment on Saturday evening  
given by ex-Senator Mahone and com-  
ing in late was taken sick in the night.  
Assistance was called, but he was  
taken with a stroke of apoplexy and  
died after about ten hours of intense  
suffering.

He was apparently in the full vigor  
of manhood, and hence people will at  
once enquire for the cause of his sud-  
den death. Here is Dr. Wales', his  
physician, report of the case, taken  
from the Topeka Capital:

**WORKED TO DEATH.**  
"It is a clear case of a man being  
worked to death. His death is the re-  
sult of fatty degeneration of the brain  
caused by unremitting application to  
his senatorial duties. The vital tissues  
were displaced by fat. In my opinion  
he could never have been a well man  
again. Absolute rest, if taken a few  
days ago, might have delayed death  
awhile, but the vital issue was inevita-  
ble. He did not realize his condition  
until a few weeks ago. Senator Plumb  
consulted me on the 9th of December.  
He complained of vertigo, persistent  
pain in the head, chiefly located in the  
forehead, impaired memory, growing  
inability to express his ideas with ap-  
propriate words, impaired vision, sleep-  
lessness and derangement of the func-  
tions of the stomach and bowels. I  
noticed more or less confusion of ideas  
in that conference, and an uncertain  
and staggering gait in walking. He  
said that he first became alarmed while  
on a sleeping car on his way from  
Kansas to Washington, the early part  
of this month, when he had a severe  
attack of vertigo while attempting to  
read a newspaper. He said he had  
been attacked in this way several  
times. It was immediately after his  
arrival in Washington that he came to  
see me. He was greatly worried. He  
came up to see me almost every even-  
ing, and I would talk for an hour or  
two about his case. I don't think,  
however, that he ever told anyone that  
he was consulting me. With me he was  
frank, and told everything. I am sure  
he knew he was on the eve of some  
terrible change. I made a thorough  
examination as to the condition of his  
kidneys, which were found sound. His  
eyes had been examined by oculists,  
but no glasses had been prescribed that  
gave any relief to his vision. The liver  
and stomach had been carefully ex-  
plored without discovering anything  
further than functional derangement.  
My conclusion as to the nature of the  
case was that there was textual altera-  
tion in the brain, probably of an athero-  
matous character. He was advised to  
give up his work at once and to seek  
recovery in rest, diet and change  
of climate. This advice it was the  
senator's intention to adopt in a  
few days, as soon as pressing  
engagements permitted. I told him  
not to delay it a day. When I was  
called this morning at 8 o'clock, I saw  
in a minute that he was in a terrible  
condition; that there was little hope  
for him. The immediate cause of his  
death was apoplexy. If he had recov-  
ered from this stroke he would have  
been a confirmed paralytic and could  
not have lived more than ninety days.  
"Yes," said the doctor in closing,  
"it is another case of a public man who

has killed himself with overwork. He  
tried to perform the work of three or  
four men. The man does not live who  
can do that any length of time."

### A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

On the 12th day of October, 1857  
Senator Plumb was born in Delaware  
county, Ohio. As a schoolboy, an ap-  
prentice, a journeyman printer and an  
editor he resided in Ohio until 1856.  
At this date he came to Kansas and  
located in Salina county. The next  
year he went to Lawrence, from which  
place he went to Emporia in March,  
1857. He was one of the original com-  
pany for the organization of the town.  
In June, 1857, appeared the first num-  
ber of the Emporia News, the paper  
which he founded. He was admitted  
to the bar in 1861, but immediately  
recruited two companies for the  
Eleventh Kansas regiment. He was  
mustered in with this regiment as  
second lieutenant. From this position  
he was steadily promoted to the po-  
sition of lieutenant colonel. He was  
engaged in the most active frontier  
warfare, Colonel Plumb pursued Quan-  
trell after the Lawrence massacre,  
though at the time of getting on Quan-  
trell's track he had no suspicion of the  
terrible work that fiend had done at  
Lawrence.

After the war Colonel Plumb re-  
sumed his law practice at Emporia,  
forming a law partnership with Judge  
Ruggles. The firm of Ruggles &  
Plumb was one of the foremost in the  
state for many years, dissolved in 1872.  
In 1866 Colonel Plumb was elected  
to the state legislature and again in  
1867. In 1873 he went into the bank-  
ing business and in 1877 was elected  
United States senator. His re-elec-  
tions have occurred since almost as a  
matter of course.

Dr. W. B. Swisher of this place lived  
four years in Emporia, Kan., and was  
intimately acquainted with Senator  
Plumb. From him we learned this fact:  
Senator Plumb had the small pox and  
Dr. Swisher was his physician during  
his affliction with that terrible disease.  
He would say: "Now doctor don't let  
me be marked, whatever the result,  
don't let me be marked." Few people  
would notice the pits on his face, as he  
was only slightly marked.

Senator Plumb was a man of remark-  
able energy, indefatigable worker to  
the end of life. As a young man of  
nineteen he walked into Kansas, a  
journeyman printer, in 1856 during  
the border ruffian troubles. His career  
since then is well known to the Am-  
erican people and exemplifies what  
push, fact, enterprise and character  
may accomplish. In his death Kansas  
has lost one of its most conspicuous  
and honored citizens.

### AMERICAN TOOLS.

The United States Leads the World in  
Certain Kinds of Implements.

The progress of a nation can be very  
well followed by noting the character  
of the tools required in prosecuting the  
manual labor. The crudest agricul-  
tural implements are coupled with the  
primitive plow and other implements  
of the husbandry. There is an old say-  
ing that a good workman requires but few  
tools, and the most elaborate kit col-  
lected by a modern enthusiastic car-  
penter when beginning his trade, may  
be no indication of the workman's skill;  
but on the other hand the workman  
who has added to his stock of imple-  
ments new, though simple, aids is apt  
to be the man who can do the best  
work the most rapidly.

The United States is now being re-  
cognized as particularly strong in its  
machine-tool industry, not only in re-  
gard to the higher class of lathes,  
planers and boring machines, but in  
all the minor hand tools, measuring  
devices and graduating scales, and in  
the many productions that were but a  
few years ago to be had only from im-  
porters, poor in quality and in design,  
writes Coleman Sellers in the Engineer-  
ing Magazine.

The fundamental principles that un-  
derlie the theory of construction of  
machine tools have been studied by the  
American engineers, incited by the  
necessity of doing good work in large  
quantities through the instrumentality  
of only moderately skilled workmen  
whose wages are high. It would be in-  
vidious to point to any one man or set  
of men as presumably the originators of  
what is theoretically good in the ap-  
plication of the laws of physics to our  
embodiment of these laws in labor-  
saving machinery, nor will space per-  
mit the explanation of how corrupt  
principles, introduced little by little,  
have been accepted by all, and thus in  
time become characteristic of our de-  
signs.

That our machine tool makers have  
produced labor-saving machines cap-  
able of doing the best work with less  
skill on the part of the operatives is  
acknowledged by the acceptance of  
such machinery as models in other  
countries where in some cases still  
greater improvement has been made,  
while in other cases the best features  
have been lost through the failure of  
the copyist to grasp the theory of the  
conception and to understand the mo-  
tive or aim of the originator.

## OUT OF WORK A CRIME

Men Deprived of Working and Seeking  
Employment Sent to Prison as  
Vagrants—Crime Increas-  
ing on That Account.

### THE IDLE SUPPORTED BY THOSE WHO LABOR

To Be Hard Up Means to Incur the Dis-  
pleasure of the 'Powers That Be'—  
The Idle Rich Honored and the  
Idle Poor Are Damned.

E. M. Burchard in National View: In  
this day of increasing crime, of deep-  
ening and spreading poverty, one of  
the most common of all crimes is al-  
most wholly overlooked by the gen-  
eral public and by those who write for  
newspapers and periodicals.

I refer to the crime of being without  
employment. But you say that this is  
no crime. True it is not spread upon  
the statute books with pains and pen-  
alties attached, but it is what is far  
worse, it is the charge universally  
brought against the unfortunate by  
everybody; they are convicted without  
testimony or the aid of counsel, and  
the sentence is a summary one from  
which there is no appeal.

To all who are forced to apply direct-  
ly to strangers for work, and whose  
appearance indicates that they have  
not recently been large consumers of  
wealth, the average answer of the av-  
erage man or woman, couched in terms  
more or less polite, according to the  
habit of each, is, "You are a tramp.  
Get out, or I will call the police!"

If a man is on the street because he  
has no home; if his clothing is poor  
because he has no money to buy better;  
if he does not move along quickly be-  
cause he has no place to go to, he is  
sent down for thirty days with as little  
ceremony as when an old hat is dumped  
into the ash barrel. But he has one  
atom of grim satisfaction; the very  
people who care not if he starved for  
want of work, are obliged to pay in  
the way of taxes, a good round sum  
for his support.

The great, careless, thoughtless  
American public must soon attend to a  
very important matter with which even  
now they are brought face to face.

This is the matter of providing work  
for those who are able and willing to  
work, and this is not a charity, but as  
a matter of business—of economics in  
the true sense of the word.

Given a human being of any descrip-  
tion, man, woman or child, and this  
individual must either be killed—put  
out of the way—or else it must have  
food, clothing and shelter. It must  
have these things as a result of its own  
labor, or its must live upon the labor of  
others. Every unemployed person in  
the United States is now actually liv-  
ing upon the workers—its supported by  
those who toil. These persons are a  
veritable army of tax gatherers; more  
than that, they constitute a whole sys-  
tem of taxation, being at once assessors,  
collectors and consumers of the prod-  
uct; and the total amount of this tax  
is probably equal to the aggregate of  
all other forms of taxation.

What we need above most other  
things in this country is a realizing  
sense of the fact that every idle person  
is actually supported by those who  
labor. It cannot be exactly determined  
which person bore the expense of the  
last meal of a particular tramp, but  
the fact remains that all living things  
eat, and thereby consume wealth, and  
that this consumption is a tax upon  
producers as a whole; and that the tax  
collected by idleness is an enormous  
one.

Doubtless the general reader will say  
that none but the good for nothing and  
vicious are unable to find work. But  
how did you find that out? Are you  
quite sure that in every case when a  
hundred people seek work there are  
always a hundred places waiting for  
them; and if there are but seventy-five  
for the 100 applicants, what is to be-  
come of the other twenty-five? If there  
is work for all willing hands, then the  
possessors of it should lose no time in  
bringing it along. It is a most inex-  
cusable, unpardonable cruelty to keep  
it secluded.

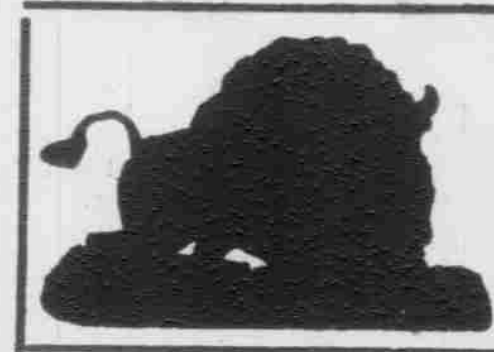
But why should there be work enough  
for everybody without any care or  
foresight upon the part of anybody?  
What are the necessary antecedents of  
getting employment?

First—The seeker must find some  
person with money in hand with which  
to pay wages. It is needless to remark  
that the possession of actual spare  
money is by no means universal.

Second—The seeker for work, having  
found the possessor of money, must be  
able to convince that person that the  
work which he is able and willing to  
do will return to the employer a larger  
sum of money than that which he ex-  
pends in wages.

In view of these facts it is it any won-  
der that enforced idleness exists? The  
only wonder is that so many persons  
find work of any kind at all.

Continued on page 4.



The Buffalo is Gone,

BUT

**C. M. MILLISACK**

Is Receiving Car Load after Car Load of

Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes,  
Clothing, Groceries,  
Gent's Furnishing Goods.

These Goods were Bought in the Best Market for SPOT CASH  
on Receipt of Goods, which he is selling at

**SPOT CASH!**

Call and see us before buying and you will find our Prices  
Justifies the Immense Business we are doing.

**C. M. MILLISACK,**

**THE  
HOLIDAYS**

Are Coming!

And now is the time to prepare for the cold  
weather that will follow. If you are looking  
for Bargains you should go to

**DAWSON'S!**

There you will find the largest assortment  
and Lowest prices. Their dry goods depart-  
ment is replete with new goods.

Ladies' and Misses'  
jackets and coats,  
Gloves,  
Mittens.

Flannels,  
Canton flannels,  
Underwear,  
Blankets.

**GROCERIES.**

Hats,  
Caps,  
Boots,  
Shoes.

Clothing,  
Arctics,  
Flannel-lined shoes,  
Notions, Etc.

**J. B. DAWSON.**

**THE METROPOLITAN DRUG STORE!**

**DR. FRANK SMITH, Proprietor.**

**At the L. Morris' Old Stand.**

Having Purchased the Entire Stock and Fixtures of the L. Morris' Drug  
Store, we shall be pleased to serve our old customers, and new ones also,  
at our New Place of Business. We have the most Complete stock of

**DRUGS AND MEDICINES**

Also a full line of Paints and Oils, Dye Stuffs, Glaziers Goods, Fancy  
and Toilet Articles, Stationery, Etc. We have the Best Line of Cigars to  
be found anywhere.

**ALBUMS!**

We have a Fine Stock of Albums which we will close out at Cost for  
Holiday Presents.

**Dr. Frank Smith.**

West Side of Boulevard.

Goodland